TRANSLATION METHOD OF NOUN CLAUSE USED IN THE BOOK *ALICE'S ADVENTURES IN WONDERLAND AND THROUGH THE LOOKING GLASS* INTO *PETUALANGAN ALICE DI NEGERI AJAIB DAN DUNIA DI BALIK CERMIN*

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education in English Derpartment School of Teacher Training and Education

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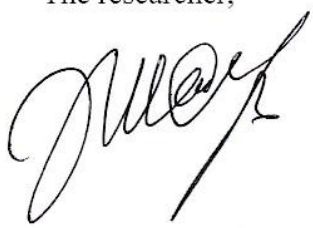

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan 1) Mengklasifikasi jenis klausa nomina dan terjemahannya kedalam indonesia, dan 2) Mengklasifikasi metode penerjemahan pada klausa nomina yang terdapat dalam buku "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass" ke* "Petualangan Alice Di Negeri Ajaib Dan Dunia Di Balik Cermin. Jenis Penelitian yang digunakan adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini berupa data dari buku "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass"* oleh Lewis Carroll dan terjemahannya ke dalam "Petualangan Alice di Negeri Ajaib dan Dunia di Balik Cermin". Data dikumpulkan pada teknik dokumentasi dan analisis. Data dianalisis menggunkan teori (Smith: 2001) dan (Vinay dan Deebelnet dan Nolina Albir (2002). Berdasarkan analisis data, temuan pertama berupa fungsi dari klausa nomina dan temuan kedua berupa metode penerjemahan. Berdasarkan analisis yang dilakukan, ditemukan bahwa dalam klausa nomina bahasa Inggris ditemukan dalam buku "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass", tipe klausa nomina yang paling dominan adalah klausa nomina subjek dengan 24 (24,4%) data. Kemudian, diikuti oleh objek langsung klausa benda yang muncul 22 kali (22,4%). Komplemen objek muncul dalam 18 data (18,3%), appositive muncul dalam 14 data (14,2%), komplemen frase kata sifat muncul dalam 7 data (7,14%), komplemen preposisi muncul dalam 6 data (6,12%)), dan paling tidak objek tidak langsung muncul di 5 data (5,10%). Kemudian, jenis klausa nomina bahasa Inggris yang paling dominan adalah subjek nomina klausa dengan 24 (24,4%) data. Kemudian, diikuti oleh objek langsung klausa benda yang muncul 22 kali (22,4%). Komplemen objek muncul dalam 18 data (18,3%), appositive muncul dalam 14 data (14,2%), komplemen frase kata sifat muncul dalam 7 data (7,14%), komplemen preposisi muncul dalam 6 data (6,12%)), dan paling tidak objek tidak langsung muncul di 5 data (5,10%). Ada 8 metode terjemahan yang digunakan dari 18 metode terjemahan yang diusulkan oleh Vinay dan Drabelnet dan Molina Albir. Metode penerjemahan yang paling sering digunakan dalam menerjemahkan klausa kata benda dalam buku "Petualangan Alice di Negeri Ajaib dan Melalui Kaca yang Terlihat" oleh Lewis Carroll adalah membangun atau menetapkan ekivalensi yang muncul 53 kali (54,08%). 19 data (19,38%), kompensasi muncul di 7 data (7,14%), calque muncul di 6 data (6,12%), transposisi 6 data (6,12%), deskriptif dalam 4 data (4, 08%), partikularisasi dalam 1 data (1,02), dan yang terakhir adalah pembuatan diskursif dalam 3 data (3,06%).

Kata kunci: noun clause, metode terjemahan, alice's adventures in wonderland dan through the looking glass

Abstract

This research aims at (1) To Clasify the function of noun clause and their translation found in the book "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking

Glass"and (2) To Classify the methods used by translator in translating noun clause found in the book “Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass" by Lewis Carroll. This research is qualitative descriptive with the data aim the form of the function of noun clause taken translation method research type the data were collected from the book “Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass" by Lewis Carroll and its translation into “Petualangan Alice di Negeri Ajaib dan Dunia di Balik Cermin”. The data equalited using dokumentation an content analysis tehory (smith : 2001) and (Vinay and Derbalnet and Molina Albir : 2002). The technique of data collection used in this research was content analysis. The data analysis consists of data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion. Based on the analysis conducted, it was found that in English noun clause found in the book “Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass”, the most dominant type of noun clause is subject noun clause with 24 (24,4%) data. Then, followed by direct object noun clause which appear 22 times (22,4%). Object complement appear in 18 data (18,3%), appositive appear in 14 data (14,2%), adjective phrase complement appear in 7 data (7,14%), prepositional complement appear in 6 data (6,12%), and the least is indirect object appear in 5 data (5,10%). Then, the most dominant type of English noun clause is subject noun clause with 24 (24,4%) data. Then, followed by direct object noun clause which appear 22 times (22,4%). Object complement appear in 18 data (18,3%), appositive appear in 14 data (14,2%), adjective phrase complement appear in 7 data (7,14%), prepositional complement appear in 6 data (6,12%), and the least is indirect object appear in 5 data (5,10%). There are 8 translation method used out of 18 translation method proposed by Vinay and Drabelnet and Molina Albir. The most frequently translation method used in translating the noun clause in the book “Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass" by Lewis Carroll is establish or establish equivalence which appear 53 times (54,08%). Then literal translation 19 appear in 19 data (19,38%), compensation appear in 7 data (7,14%), calque appear in 6 data (6,12%), transposition 6 data (6,12%), descriptive in 4 data (4,08%), particularization in 1 data (1,02), and the last is discursive creation in 3 data (3,06%).

Keywords: noun clause, translation method, alice's adventures in wonderland and through the looking glass

1. INTRODUCTION

It is very interesting to investigate the noun clause sentences and translation methods in the book Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass to Petualangan Alice di Negeri Ajaib dan Dunia di Balik Cermin. This is the first book started outdoors in May written by Lewis Carroll, and played by Alice as the main character. Alices second adventure takes her through the looking-glass to a place even more curious than Wonderland. She finds herself caught up in the great looking-glass chess game and sets off to become a queen. It is not as easy as she

expects: at every step she is hindered by nonsense characters who crop up and insist on reciting poems. Some of these poems, such as The Walrus and The Caenter and Jabberwocky, are as famous as the Alice stories themselves. Macmillan was the original publisher of Alice in 1865 and is proud to remain true to the vision of its creators.

The researcher chose this book because in this book, the study found phenomena related to the sentence functions of noun clauses and translator methods. It is also different from other books and has a positive massage. This book can be used as a medium for learning to read. Because it contains a lot of useful vocabulary, and expressions. That is the reason why researchers are interested in conducting research the function of noun clauses and translation methods.

Regarding the research background 1) To clasify the function of noun clause and their translation and 2) To classify the methods of translation used by the translator in translating English noun clause into Indonesian found in the book *Alice's Adventurs in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass.*

The previous studies, such as; Hajar (2018) studied about "*Translation Method Analysis of Noun Clause in Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief into Percy Jackson & Dewa-Dewi Olympia: Pencuri Petir Novel"*. Astria (2017) studied about "*An Analysis of Translation Method Used By Students At The Sixth Semester Of English Education Department UIN ALAUDDN MAKASAR"*. Daems,et al (2018) studied about *"Translation Method and Experience: A Comparative Analysis of Human Translation and Poat-editing with Student and Professional Translators"*. Syafrizal, et al (2018) studied about *"Translation Method in A Walk To Remember Novel Translated Into Kan Kukenang Selalu"*. Kembaren (2018) studied about *"An Analysis of Translation Techniques in The English Versions of Arrahman Surah.*

The answear the purposed, the researcher applies theory of the function noun clouse by Smith (2001). Noun clause is the clause which is the predicate is categorized into nominally. For the example *is kakeknya orang Batak, ibunya kepala sekolah*,etc. Noun clauses perform eight main grammatical functions within sentences in the English language. According to Smithe (2001), the eight functions

of noun clauses are: 1) Noun Clauses as Subjects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that perform the action of or act upon the predicate, 2) Noun Clauses as Subject Complements are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that follow a copular verb and describe the subject, 3) Noun Clauses as Direct Objects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that follow and receive the action of a transitive verb, 4) Noun Clauses as Object Complements are defind as words, phrases, and clauses that directly follow and describe the direct object, 5) Noun Clauses as Indirect Objects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that follow a intransitive verb and indicate to or for whom or what is action of the verb is performed, 6) Noun Clauses as Prepositional Complements are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that directly follow a preposition to complete the meaning of the prepositional phrase, 7) Noun Clauses as Adjective Phrase Complements are defined as phrases and clauses that complete the meaning of an adjective phrase, 8) Noun Clauses as Appositives are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that describe or explain another noun phrase.

and the second prolems Translation Method theory by Vinay and Derbalnet and Molina Albir (2002) To classify the methods of translation used by the translator in translating English noun clause into Indonesian found in the book "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass"*.

Furthermore, instead of Vinay and Darbelnet, there is also translation methods by Molina and Albir (2002). They classified into 18 techniques. Below they are : 1) Adaptation this technique replaces the cultural element of the source text (ST) with one of the element in the target language which is similar. 2) Amplification it is the technique of introducing the details that are not formulated in the ST: information, explicative paraphrasing. 3) Borrowing it is implemented by taking a word or expression straight from another language. 4) Calque it is the literal translation of a foreign word or phrase; it can be lexical or structural. 5) Compensation it is to introduce a ST element of information or stylistic effect in another place in the TT because it cannot be reflected in the same place as in the ST for instance. 6) Descriptive it is technique replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function in the ST message to make it clear in the

target. 7) Discursive Creation it is implemented by finding a temporary equivalence that is totally unpredictable out of context. 8) Established/Equivalence It is the using of a term or expression recognized (by dictionaries or language in use) as an equivalent in the TT. 9) Generalization it is the using of a more general or neutral term. 10) Linguistic amplification it is the addition of linguistic elements. 11) Linguistic compression it is means to synthesize linguistic elements in the TT (Target Text). This is often used in simultaneous interpreting and in sub-titling. 12) Literal Translation it is means to translate a word or an expression word for word. 13) Modulation it is to change the point of view, focus or cognitive category in relation to the ST (Source Text); it can be lexical or structural. 14) Particularization it is the using of a more precise or concrete term. 15) Reduction it is to suppress a ST information item in the TT (Target Text. 16) Substitution (linguistic, paralinguistic) it is the change of linguistic elements for paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) or vice versa. 17) Transposition it is the change of a grammatical category. 18) Variation it is the change of linguistic or paralinguistic elements (intonation, gestures) that affect aspects of linguistic variation: changes of textual tone, style, social dialect, geographical dialect, etc.

2. METHOD

The type of research is decriptive qulitative research. Qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery. The qualitative research taken from the qualitative observation which is the opposite of qualitative observation, where the quantitative observation, people usually used the numberic or quantity (Krik and Miller, 1986, in Moleong 2007:2-3). The object of the study is the translaltion method of noun clause used in the book alice's adventures in wonderland and through the looking glass into petualangan alice di negeri ajaib dan dunia di balik cermin. After the data is collected, the writer then analyzing it based on the research questions. The data focuses on, 1) The function of noun clauses and their translation found in the book "*Alice Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass"* by Smith (2001), 2) The translation method used by translator in translating English noun clause into Indonesian found in the book "*Alice Adventures in*

Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass" by Vinay and Drabelnet and Molina Albir (2002)

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This study aims (1) to explain the function of noun clause and their translation, (2) to explain the translation methods of translation used by the translator in translating noun clause found in the book "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass*" by Lewis Carroll. In analyzing the data, reseachers used Smith (2001) a study of the function of noun clause and Vinay and Derbalnet and Molina Albir (2002) for presenting translation methods. The result as follows:

3.1 Noun Clauses as Direct Objects

The third grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the direct object. Direct objects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that follow and receive the action of a transitive verb. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as direct objects:

Example 1 From direct object to object
Datum **14/AAWTLG**

SL	TL
I wonder how you do it –– (**—**You're always wondering, said the Tiger-lily)	***Aku selalu berpikir-pikir bagaimana kau melakukannya*** *(—Kau selalu berpikir-pikir, tapi tak pernah melakukan, kata Lili Macan)*

In the above example, (*I wonder how you do it* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *I* and the verb *wonder*. The clause acts as a direct object in the sentence). It is translated into an object clause *Aku selalu berpikir-pikir bagaimana kau melakukannya* is an object clause since is located as an object in a sentence.

In this data, there is a transformation of function of noun clause from direct object in SL into object clause in TL. Meanwhile, this transformation does not reduce or change the meaning of SL in the TL. The message is well delivered.

Table 1. Findings of Function of English Noun Clause

No.	Function of Noun Clause	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Subject	24	24,4
2.	Subject complement	2	2,04

3.	Direct object	22	22,4
4.	Object complement	18	18,3
5.	Indirect object	5	5,10
6.	Prepositional complement	6	6,12
7.	Adjective phrase complement	7	7,14
8.	Appositive	14	14,2
Total:		98	100

3.2 Noun Clauses as Subjects

The first grammatical function that noun clauses can perform is the subject. Subjects are defined as words, phrases, and clauses that perform the action of or act upon the predicate. For example, the following italicized noun clauses function as subjects:.

Example From subject to subject
Datum **53/AAWTLG/p74**

SL	TL
What mattered it to her just than that the rushes had begun to fade, and to lose all their scent and beauty, from the very moment that she picked them?	***Persoalannya sekarang, gelagah yang dipetiknya itu mulai memudar – baik keindahan ataupun keharumannya***

In the above example, (*What mattered it to her just than that the rushes had begun to fade, and to lose all their scent and beauty* is a noun clause). It contains the subject *what* and the verb *mattered*. The clause acts as a subject in the sentence. It is translated into subject noun clause *Persoalannya sekarang, gelagah yang dipetiknya itu mulai memudar – baik keindahan ataupun keharumannya*. It is stated as subject clause since it is located as Subject in a sentence. In this data, the SL and TL are in the same function, both are as subject noun clause. It does not change the meaning of SL in the TL.

Table 2. Findings of Function of Indonesian Noun Clause

No.	Function of Noun Clause	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Subject	25	25,5
2.	Object	29	29,5
3.	Adverb	2	2,04
4.	Complement	42	42,8
Total:		98	100

3.3 Descriptive

This technique replaces a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function in the ST message to make it clear in the target, for example:

Example 1 Descriptive

Datum **91/AAWTLG**

SL	TL
Where do you pick the flower? the White Queen asked.	*Di mana kaupetik flower (bunga, suaranya seperti flour) itu? Ratu putih bertanya.*

In the above example, the SL **Where do you pick the flower? the White Queen asked**. is translated using descriptive method into TL ***Di mana kaupetik flower (bunga, suaranya seperti flour) itu? Ratu putih bertanya.*** This is done to replace a term or expression with a description of its form or/and function in the SL to make it clear in TL.

Table 3. Findings of Method of Translation

No.	Translation Method	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Calque	6	6,12
2.	Compensation	7	7,14
3.	Descriptive	4	4,08
4.	Discursive Creation	3	3,06
5.	Establish/ Establish Equivalence	53	54,08
6.	Literal Translation	19	19,38
7.	Particularization	1	1,02
8.	Transposition	5	5,10
Total:		98	100

Based on the findings on function of English noun clauses found in the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass*, the most dominant function of noun clause is subject noun clause with 24 (24,4%) data. Then, followed by direct object noun clause which appear 22 times (22,4%). Object complement appear in 18 data (18,3%), appositive appear in 14 data (14,2%), adjective phrase complement appear in 7 data (7,14%), prepositional complement appear in 6 data (6,12%), and the least is indirect object appear in 5 data (5,10%).

Based on the findings on function of Indonesian noun clauses found in the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass*, into "*Petualangan Alice Di Negeri Ajaib Dan Dunia Di Balik Cermin*", the most dominant function of noun clause is complement noun clause with 42 (42,8%) data. Then followed by object which appear in 29 (29,5%) data, subject appear in 25 (25,5%) data, and adverb appear in 2 (2,04) data.

Based on the findings on translation method, there are 8 translation method used out of 18 translation method proposed by Vinay and Drabelnet and Molina Albir. The most frequently translation method used in translating the noun clause in the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass* by Lewis Carroll is establish or establish equivalence which appear 53 times (54,08%). Then literal translation 19 appear in 19 data (19,38%), compensation appear in 7 data (7,14%), calque appear in 6 data (6,12%), transposition 6 data (6,12%), descriptive in 4 data (4,08%), particularization in 1 data (1,02), and the last is discursive creation in 3 data (3,06%).

3.4 Discussion

After the researcher found the result of data analysis, the researcher compared the result with the previous results of researches. Hajar (2018), found 6 the types of noun clause and 7 translation method which find out in PercyJackson and The Olympians: The Lightning Thief tranlated into Percy Jackson dan Dewa- Dewi Olympia: Pencuri Petir novels. Hasanah (2017) found that there were 73 noun clause found in the novel of The Kill Order. This research applied technique of translation theory by Molina and Albir (2002), the researcher found 14 translation techniques with the frequency usage to 133 times. Furthermore, the quality of noun clause translation is qualified with the final assessment of 2.794 by using theory of quality of translation by Nababan et al (2012). The impacts of translation technique to the translation quality are adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and variation are the techniques of translation which produced qualified data of translation. Tambunsaribu (2019) found 160 sentences that contain noun clauses in the novel The Moon Stone by Wilkie

Collins. They are 43 sentences which are preceded by question words; 8 sentences preceded by whether or if; and 20 sentences preceded by that. According to syntactic function of English noun clause, the writer also found 89 sentences.

Based on the result of the current research and previous studies, it can be concluded that the impacts of translation method or technique to the translation of noun clause were adaptation, amplification, borrowing, compensation, description, discursive creation, established equivalent, linguistic amplification, linguistic compression, literal, modulation, particularization, reduction, and variation are the techniques of translation which are produced qualified data of translation.

4. CONCLUSION

After having analysis of the noun clause and translation method in the in the book "*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass*" by Lewis Carroll and its translation "*Petualangan Alice Di Negeri Ajaib Dan Dunia Di Balik Cermin*", there are some conclusion can be drawn, as follow:

1. Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes that English noun clauses found in the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass*, the most dominant function of noun clause is subject noun clause with 24 (24,4%) data. Then, followed by direct object noun clause which appear 22 times (22,4%). Object complement appear in 18 data (18,3%), appositive appear in 14 data (14,2%), adjective phrase complement appear in 7 data (7,14%), prepositional complement appear in 6 data (6,12%), and the least is indirect object appear in 5 data (5,10%).
2. Based on function of Indonesian noun clauses found in the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass*, the most dominant function of noun clause is subject noun clause with 24 (24,4%) data. Then, followed by direct object noun clause which appear 22 times (22,4%). Object complement appear in 18 data (18,3%), appositive appear in 14 data (14,2%), adjective phrase complement appear in 7 data (7,14%), prepositional complement appear in 6 data (6,12%), and the least is indirect object appear in 5 data (5,10%).

3. There are 8 translation method used out of 18 translation method proposed by Vinay and Drabelnet and Molina Albir. The most frequently translation method used in translating the noun clause in the book *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass* by Lewis Carroll is establish or establish equivalence which appear 53 times (54,08%). Then literal translation 19 appear in 19 data (19,38%), compensation appear in 7 data (7,14%), calque appear in 6 data (6,12%), transposition 6 data (6,12%), descriptive in 4 data (4,08%), particularization in 1 data (1,02), and the last is discursive creation in 3 data (3,06%)

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